NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1881.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FATAL FIRE IN GREENPOINT.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND LIVES LOST.

EDWARD C. SMITH'S BOX FACTORY IN FLAMES-ONE

MAN BURNED TO A CRISP IN THE BUILDING-

TWO OTHERS MISSING AND SUPPOSED TO HAVE

LOST THEIR LIVES-SEVERAL MEN AND BOYS

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE AND THE DEPARTMENTS. TE COURSE FOR REPUBLICANS TO PURSUE UNDER SONSIDERATION-A CAUCUS PROBABLE TO-DAY -THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT -MR. JONES IN REPLY TO MR. FRYE.

The Republican Senators have under thoughtful consideration the present situation in the ate, and a caucus will probably be held today to determine upon a course of action. Chief Clerk French, of the office of the Second Asistant Postmaster-General, was dismissed yesterday. Mr. Jones, of Florida, occupied the time of the Senate in an attempt to reply to the recent speech of Mr. Frye.

THE QUESTION OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS. A CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS PROBABLY TO BE HELD TO-DAY-THE ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTIVE AP-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 26.—There has been much carnest discussion among Republican Senators to-day in regard to the present posture of affairs. Mr. Conkling and his nearest friends are evidently strongly opposed to the sentiment, which has lately manifested itself among some of the Republicans, in favor of holding executive sessions for the purpose of acting upon certain nominations to fill vacancies which the interests of the public service require should be filled without further delay.

The terms of office of certain bonded officers of the Treasury Department have expired; and, while these officers still continue to perform their duties, they are acting without giving any bonds to secure the Government in case of defalcation or loss. For example, the term of office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco expired some weeks ago. He still continues to perform the duties, but the term for which his sties are bound having expired the Government beliged to trust entirely to his honesty and vigice for the safekeeping and bonest disbursement of the millions of dollars of public money in his posion. In the Judicial branch of the Government and in the Indian service are also vacancies which the public interests demand should be filled promptly.

With all these reasons to appeal to, Senators who have for sometime believed that executive sessions ought to be held have been earnest in the expression of their views, and have won over to their support a number of those who were at first indifferent or were averse to proceeding with the consideration of any executive business until after the end of the present struggle to obtain control of the Senate organiza-It is understood that the chief arguments used by those who still oppose any executive ses-

In the first place they assert that, should the Senate once go into executive session, the Republicans ald lose strength for the present struggle and ald be compelled sooner or later to abandon it. nd, they declare that such a course would imperil the success of the Independent movement in Virginia, by lending encouragement to the adversa-ries of Mahone and enabling them to say in the coming political campaign that the Republicans are powerless to sustain his cause. There is no question that General Mahone fears that such would be the effect upon the movement which he is so gallantly leading, although it is well understood among the Republicans that he will cheerfully acquiesce in any ision which the Republicans may reach in regard

streamous in the belief that the policy which they favor would not lead to any such result as the opponents of it fear. They say that it will, on the whole, strengthen the Republican position and will enable the country to understand better than it does the true philosophy of the present struggle. They also point to the fact that the Republicans have never taken the position that no executive business must taken the position that no executive business must be transacted during the pendency of the present struggle, and say that that question was purposely left open to be decided when the exigency should arise. In their judgment the time has now arrived when the public interests demand that certain executive business should receive attention.

It is understood that the new plan to bring the Democratic minority to terms, which was described in The Tribune to-day, has been submitted to the President. It is believed that he did not receive with much favor this proposition to cut the Gordian knot by withdrawing from the Senate all nominations now pending. It is understood that a Republi-

knot by withdrawing from the Senate all nomina-tions now pending. It is understood that a Republi-can caucus will be held to-morrow. It is quite im-possible to predict whether or not a majority of the cancus will be found in favor of holding executive sessions. One Republican Senator said to-day that he believed fifteen Senators would vote for it. He is one of the fifteen. The opponents of that course ex-press considerable confidence that the present policy will not be changed. All the Republicans evince an unaltered determination not to abandon in any event the struggle to gain control of the Senate organiza-tion.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met to-day and referred most of the pending judicial nominations to sub-committees. Several of them were informally discussed to some extent, but no action was taken except as above indicated.

CHANGES IN THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL BRADY'S CHIEF CLERK REMOVED-SPECIAL FITNESS OF HIS SUCCESSOR-THE STAR ROUTE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- Chief Clerk French, of the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, was dismissed to-day. So far as can be learned no allegations of dishonesty are made against him. He was filling a responsible position in the office of eneral Brady, and it is held, must have known of the irregularities of his chief. He had never taken any steps to make known to the Postmaster-General or the President that improper practices were going on in the office, and for this reason he was dismissed.

H. D. Lyman, who has been appointed in his lace came into the Department five years ago and left it on the first of April to engage in other business in Rochester, N. Y. During a considerable portion of his service he was the clerk in charge of the office work of the Bureau of Depredations, where he made an excellent record. He became very familiar with all sorts of investigations, and, therefore, brings to his new position ripe experience of the kind he will find most useful. The appointment was not of his seeking. He was invited by the Postster-General to return to Washington to accept

the position.

There has been considerable criticism of the course of the Postmaster-General in permitting the reports of the work of investigation to get abroad; it being argued by the friends of those whose names are mentioned as being under suspicion, that nothing ahort of absolute proof can justify the publication of the damaging reports. With regard to this criticism, it can be stated that the publicity given by the press to the facts which are being gathered has erved an excellent purpose. Letters in considerable numbers from quarters hitherto unsuspected are being received making revelations of circumstances and facts which lead to new developments. These letters up to this time are chiefly from the older When the people of the new States and Perritories pecome fully aware that attention will be paid to their complaints, and that there is now a fest disposition to correct abuses, doubtless ing links in cases which are not fully com-

pleted will be supplied.

The silence of those whose names have been conled with the star route swindles is beginning to ared one of the strong confirmations of truth of the reports which have gained curmay. It is learned that many of the members of marces whose names and influence have been lent the purpose of obtaining contracts upon which ned recommendations y been made, have nigo adations, they have said in substance: "It usiness of the Post Office Department to Healf through its own agents of the necessity | right of the colored people to settle upon the lands of the

for the service we ask for." In other words, they have acted on the convenient principle that it was quite the correct thing to get all they could from the Government for their own particular localities. the Government for their own particular localities, regardless of the propriety of the expenditure.

A case in point is that of a contractor in a Western State who desired to have the service upon his route "expedited" and increased in frequency. Having secured numerous signatures of private individuals, he came to Washington, and without trouble obtained the indorsement of several members of the delegation from the State in which the service was performed. One Congressman refused his signature. "Why," asked the contractor," do you intend to refuse to assist in obtaining a befter mail service for your constituents?" "None of my constituents will be better served," was the reply, "by granting your request. The town where your route terminates has been abandoned and the post office is closed. The last man has left there and is now in Washington seeking my influence to get a place in one of the Departments. You are now running under your present contract forty miles beyond the last village on your line." This refusal defeated the little project of the contractor. Having secured numerous signatures of private in

A HARD DAY'S WORK SENATORS LISTENING TO A DEFENCE OF SLAVERY

WITH THE THERMOMETER AT EIGHTY-SIX DE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 26.-Senators spent five te dious hours to-day in the Senate Chamber, where the mercury stood at 86°, and in the cloak rooms, where, during a portion of the afternoon, the heat was almost stifling. The hot weather produced a visible effect upon Senators, and more than once or twice the languid attention which they bestowed upon the proceedings was disclosed by the fact that no quorum had voted on the various childish motions submitted by Democratic Senators in order to

With a single exception Senators declined to indulge in speechmaking. Even Senator Brown, the vigilant and loquacious leader of the Democracy, remained silent; but his desk was piled with books and littered with papers, to which he devoted much attention, probably with a view to another attempt to explain more clearly his sinuous record as a politician. Mr. Jonas, of Louisiana, and Mr. Call, of Florida, were also silent; but Florida had a voice raised in her defence against the foul "calumnies" of Senator Frye. Mr. Jones made a two-hours' speech "in reply to that portion of the remarkable harangue of the Senator from Maine which referred to my State." The keynote of Mr. Jones's speech was his arraignment of Mr. Free for having dared to institute comparisons between Florida and other States of the Union. Mr. Jones was very indignant at this moddling with the affairs of "my State"; and he grew red in the face and waxed eloquent as he denounced aspersions against "my State" from "ontsiders." Considering that Mr. Jones made his way to Florida sor twenty-five years ago from Ireland, "after residing temporarily in different parts of the South," and considering too the deluge of denunciation poured upon Massachusetts and other New-England States by Messrs. Brown, Call and other Southern Senators during the last month, Mr. Jones's perform-

ance of to-day was decidedly cool and refreshing.
"All we want," shouted Mr. Jones, "is to be let alone. Why will you not let us alone? This is our problem." Mr. Jones then discussed the origin of African slavery in this country, and showed that the Government and people of Great Britain and not the American colonies were responsible for it. By an easy digression Mr. Jones then entered upon a long apology or justification of slavery itself. It was a vivid reminder of old times in Congress, to hear a

a vivid reminder of old times in Congress, to hear a Southern Senator quoting Scripture to prove that the Saviour of mankind, who lived in the Roman Empire in an age "whea slavery of the most galling kind" existed in that empire, did not denounce the institution, but said: "Render therefore unto Cassar the things that are Cassar's."

From this starting-point Mr. Jones proceeded, by easy stages, down through the centuries to the present time, dwelling especially upon Edmund Burke's speech in defence of the American colonies, in which the British statesman aunounced the discovery that the sentiment of liberty is strongest in the hearts of masters of slaves. Mr. Jones read copious extracts from Burke's speeches, and one Republican Senator pleasantly remarked that "the more of Burke and the less of Jones he puts into that speech the better the speech will be." Mr. Jones concluded by entering a general denial to everything that Mr. Frye's statements were from official records. Mr. Jones's statements were from official records. Mr. Jones's statements were his own assertions.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, April 26.-Authority having been obtained from the Senate this afternoon for the Sub-Judiciary Committee on the subject of bankruptcy to employ a stenographer and sit during the recess of the Senate, that sub-committee (consisting of Messrs. Ingalls, McMillan and Garland) will shortly address letters to United States Judges and former registers in bankruptcy throughout the country, to boards of trade in all the important cities, and to prominent merchants, eminent lawyers, editors of commercial newspapers, etc., with a view of ascertaining, first, whether it is the opinion of such representatives of the business interests of the country that another National bankruptcy law should be enacted; secondly, to invite practical suggestions from them as to the best methods of remedying ac knowledged defects in the former laws relative to delay in the distribution of estates and the consumption of assets in extravagant fees and costs.

The information which is thus to be solicited and gathered by correspondence during the summer will be compiled and digested for the use of the subcommittee in the fall so that they may be enabled to committee in the rail so that they may be enabled to report to the full committee early in December some measure that may confidently be expected to meet with the approbation of Congress and the coun-try. The members of the sub-committee say they will be glad to receive communications on this sub-ject from any and all persons interested, whether specifically invited or not.

NOMINATIONS. Washington, April 26.-The President sent

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Roswell G. Wheeler, of Indiana, to be agent of the Indians of the Pima and Maricopa Agency in Arizona.

Army Promotions.—Surgeon Thomas A. NcParlin to be Assistant Medical Purveyor, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Assistant Surgeon Justus M. Brown to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major; First Lieutenant George W. Crabb, 5th Artillery, to be Captain, Second-Lieutenant William B. Homer, 5th Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, Second-Lieutenant Francis D. Rucker, 11th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Francis D. Rucker, 11th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26, 1881.
The President has appointed William McMichael, of

Philadelphia, and John K. Boles, of Hudson, Mich., members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Colonel S. D. Sturgis, 7th Cavalry, has been detailed as

Internal Revenue Collector Young, of Raleigh, N. C., telegraphs to Commissioner Raum that deputies captured on Saturday evening a large illicit distillery owned by Lewis Marley. Secretary Blaine has instructed the American Consul

at Victoria, B. C., to investigate and report upon the cirnumstances connected with the alleged imprisonment of two American citizens at Yale last winter.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just decided, in a case which arose in the Fifth Collection Dis trict of North Carolina, that money in the custody of the Government and belonging to a citizen is not subject to levy and attachment under proceedings instituted in a State court by creditors.

A circular will be issued by Secretary Windom to-day,

which will modify circular No. 42 relative to the exten-sion of six per cent bonds at 3½ per cent, so that foreign sondholders of the six per cents are may present them for continuance to the London Agency, which is to be estab-ished under the management of Mr. C. E. Coon, of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department. Mr. Coon and the continuation of the Coon of the continuation of the Coon and the continuation of the Coon of

An opinion has been rendered by Attorney-Genera MacVeagh in the Stevenson-Caswell case, which was some days since referred to him by the President. Under it Paymaster Stevenson will be entitled to the dis-puted advancement to the grade of Pay Inspector. Pay-master Edward Bellows is declared not to be in the ser-vice, which is a virtual acknowledgment that his rein-statement by President Hayes was illegal and therefore

Secretary Kirkwood to-day sent a telegram to J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis, president of the "Freedmen's Okla-homa Association," advising him that the question of the

THE WRECK OF A STEAMSHIP.

THE CITY OF AUSTIN, OF THE MALLORY LINE, ASHORE NEAR FERNANDINA, FLA.-THE PASSEN

GERS LANDED IN SAFETY. FERNANDINA, Fla., April 26.-The steamer City of Austin, Captain Stevens, has been wrecked on Pelican shoals, a mile inside of the Fernandina bar. The sugar, cotton, sponge and fruits, will prove nearly a total loss. The cargo of sugar is insured for \$75,000 in New-York offices. The vessel is insured in foreign

C. H. Mallory & Co. received a dispatch vesterday stating that the City of Austin went ashore at p. m. Sunday on the Pelican Shoals, near Fernandina. Fla. Another dispatch stated that the steamer was in charge of a local pilot, and was being taken into the port of Fernandina. It was also said that the vessel was going to pieces, and that all the pussengers had been sent ashore in tugboats. The steamer was in charge of Captain Stevens, and was on its way from Nassau to Fernandina, thence to this city.

and registers 1,295 tone. She was a series propeller, two masts, and schooner-righted. She measured 224 feet in length, 363 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold. She was built of oak, chestinal and yellow pine, and bad two engines and three bulkheads.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

who was visiting America, assective that the circumstances.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S DEADLY FUN.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 26,—Yesterday James Olderbach shot and instantly killed a pretty Bohemian girl named Mary Brooks. Olderbach was under the influence of liquor, and had just had some conversation with the girl. He says that he pointed the pistol playfully, without intent to fire it.

AN EDITOR HELD IN ESTEEM.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Yesterday on 'change Mr. C. B. Murray, Editor of The Cincinnati Price-Cucrent, was presented by Superintendent Maxwil, in behalf of lusiness friends of the Cincinnati Price-Cucrent, was presented by Superintendent Maxwil, in behalf of lusiness friends of the Cincinnati Price-Cucrent, and the Cincinnation of the Cincinnation of Continuence, with \$1,000, that Mr. Murray may take a needed vacation to Europe to recuperate his failing health.

A MISUNDERSTANDING CATSING SUICIDE.

New-Albany, Ind., April 26.—Mrs. Jackson Gowan, near Midway, Spencer County, was roasted on Saturday, by her dress taking fire. She jumped fato a bed in which her infant was sieeping, setting the bed on fire. Leaping from the bed she fell senseless to the floor, where she lay till death relieved her. The child was also facility horized.

DOOWNED IN HER HUSBAND'S ARMS

so that his recovery is thought to be impossible.

MASTERFUL STRIKERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOCIIS. April 26.—An attempt was made to-day to run ears on the Olive Street and Market Street Railroad Lines, a small portion of the regular employes having accepted a proposition made by the railway president. The first four or five ears in Market-st, were suffered to pass, but a great crowd collected at 1 o'clock in Chestnut-st., stopped four cars forcibly, threw them from the track and compelled the horses to had them over the Macadam pavement. The crowd also stopped another car, broke the windows, plastered it with mud and forced the driver to take the horses to the stables. Similar scenes occurred in Market and Olive-sts. The police made many arrests, but could not prevent the acts related. After an hour or two order was restored.

MURDERED BY A HALF BREED INDIAN.

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MURDERED BY A HALF BREED INDIAN.

St. LOUIS, April 26.—Yesterday afternoon Michael Revoir, a farmer, Valentine Walker, a half-bree Indian, and James Williams, a school teacher, an ohan, were in Jacob Blum's liquer store, at Bridgeton twenty miles from this city. Walker and Revoir go into a dispute, and Mr. Williams interposed on behalf of Revoir, whereupon the Indian savagely dragged him on of the store, flung him on the ground and pounded him on the head with a large stone, crushing in his skull an killing him. Revoir, who was at first dazed at the sudenness and ferocity of Walker's attack, recovered him

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SMALLPOX AT WILMINGTON, DEL. WILMINGTON, Del., April 26.—Nine dea curred here from smallpox lad week, and six new ca sent to the Almshones yesterday.

A SHIP LAUNCHED AT BATH, ME. BATH, Me., April 26.—The William J. Rotch, a fin-hip of 1.700 tons, was launched here today. She is owned by ersons in Newburyport and elsewhere. NOTICE OF A DEMAND FOR MORE PAY.
BOSTON, April 26,—The coopers of Boston at
Cambridge have given notice that they will demand fre
Monday next 25 per cent advance on present prices.

MEMORIAL DAY IN THE SOUTH.

ATLANTA, GA, April 26.—Memorial day was generally observed to-day. Citizens and former solders repaired to Galland Cemetery. An address was delivered and graves were decorated.

copious rain showers.

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

ALBAN 1. April 26.—The work on the Champlain Canal improvement is reported to be in a very satisfactory state of forwardness. It is expected that the canal will be ready for business early in the first week of May.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 26.—During the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Councilman Harrison assaulted teeorge Gunton, Editor of The Labor Standard, striking ad kicking him. Harrison was incensed by an article Gunton published.

Gunton published.

THE CHACE MILL STRIKE ENDED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 26.—The Chace Mill started up this morting, all the old spinners having returned to work, except Mariand, on account of whose discharge the strike was instigated. The strike lasted five weeks and cost the operatives about \$20,000 in the loss of wages.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

WEITEHALL, N.Y., April 26.—The Weman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Space of Albany of the Fresbyterian Church began its ninth annual meeting this evening in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. John Lowrey presiding, and the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Albany, delivering the address.

ODD FELLOWSHIP ANNIVERSARY.

ODD PELLOWSHIP ANNIVERSABY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26,—The anniversary of Odd Fellowship was celebrated in this city to-day by a procession of 2,000 men from State lodges. There were present visitors from Massachusetts. An oration was delivered by Past Grand Master Kilder, of Manchester, N. H. The celebration ended with a banquet.

WHAT IS DOING ABROAD.

LIVELY CONTEST OVER MR. BRADLAUGH. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REFUSES TO ALLOW HIM TO TAKE THE OATH - THE FRENCH OCCUPY TABARCA - LORD BEACONSFIELD'S FUNERAL-AMERICAN HORSES BEHIND AT EPSOM.

In the House of Commons last evening there was a spirited debate, in which Mr. Gladstone, John Bright, Sir Stafford Northcote and others took part, over the case of Mr. Bradlaugh, who, by a vote of the House, was ship is a total loss, and her cargo, consisting of refused permission to take the oath. Hostilities between the French and Tunisian forces began Monday, the French bombarding and companies, but to what amount is not known. The captain is still on beard. Captain Ells, the agent of the Underwriters, is doing all possible. The loss of the steamer is attributed to the pilot.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 26.—The passengers of the steamer City of Austin arrived here this evening, and will leave for New-York to-morrow.

destroying a fort on the Island of Tabarca. Afterward they occupied the place, the Tunisian garrison leaving the fort. The attendance at the funeral of Lord Beaconsfield yesterday was large, but was somewhat interfered with by bad weather. Pietre Lorillard's colts were destroying a fort on the Island of Tabarca. beaten at the Epsom races yesterday.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. MR. BRADLAUGH NOT PERMITTED TO TAKE THE

GATH-LIVELY DEBATE BETWEEN MR. GLAD-STONE, SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, JOHN BRIGHT LONDON, April 26.-In the House of Commons this

vening Mr. Bradiangh advanced to the Speaker's table to be sworn when Sir Stafford Northcote objected, and the Speaker requested Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw. Mr. Bradlaugh withdraw below the bar. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that, having regard to the resolution of the House and the reports of the two Select Committees, Mr. Bradlaugh be not per-

moved as an amendment that in case any Member desires to take the outh the House would not, on the ground of extraneous information, offer any impedi-Mr. Labouchere (Advanced Liberal), member for

Northampton, seconded the amendment, and said was to stir up the smouldering embers of religious

The Right Hon, John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, defended Mr. Bradlaugh's right to take the eath on the ground of Mr. Bradlaugh's statement that an oath would be binding on With the permission of the House Mr. Bradlaugh,

speaking from the bar, gave the House his word that an eath would be binding on his conscience. Mr. Gladstone asserted that the House had no right to inflict disability on a member who, it was

admitted, had no legal disqualification. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was adopted by a vote of 208 to 175, amidst tremendous cheers from

laugh declined, on the ground that the resolution was illegal. The Speaker asked for instructions. Sir Stafford Northcote asked Mr. Gladstone

Mr. Gladstone declined, saving that he could not take the function out of the hands of the majority. Sir Stafford Northcote then said that, considering that Mr. Gladstone had abdicated his functions as leader, he moved that Mr. Bradlaugh withdraw. Mr. Gladstone insisted that it was not his place to

move in the matter. Mr. Labouchere said that Mr. Bradlaugh was pre-

pared to return again and again to the House. Mr. John Bright advised Mr. Bradlaugh to retire Mr. Bradlaugh declined. The Speaker directed him

for free, instructions.

Sir Stafford Northcote said that he would not shrink from moving the committal of Mr. Bradlaugh, but that the Government encouraged his

LONDON, April 27.-This morning's Standard says

that Mr. Bradlaugh will to-day again attempt to take the oath in the House of Commons. DUBLIN, April 26 .- At the meeting of the Land League to-day Mr. Dillon warned the Government that wholesale evictions would not be effected without armed resistance. He said that next week an appeal would be made to the Government to suspend processes for eviction and the sale of farms for a year, and if evictions were forced armed resistance would be offered, and all the blood shed would be on the heads of Gladstone and Forster.

BOMBARDING A TUNISIAN FORT.

THE WORK OF FRENCH TRONCLADS-THE ATTITUDE OF THE BEY-TROUBLES IN ALGERIA. LONDON, April 26.-A dispatch from Bona, dated to-day, says that the French ironelad Surveillante yesterday bombarded and destroyed a Tunisian fort the Island of Tabarca, Admiral Conrad left Bona yesterday on board the ironclad Lagalisson niere to superintend the debarkation. General Logerot's column arrived within eight miles of Keff yesterday. They were expected to invest that town

The telegraph wire between Tunis and the Al-

gerian frontier has been cut. The Tunis correspondent of The Tunes had an in-terview with the Bey on Monday. The Bey said that M. Roustan, the French Consul, had been incessantly pressing him for over a year to accept a French protectorate. The Bey energetically in formed the correspondent that such protectorate he was determined never to accept. There was no shadow of excuse left for the French invading his territory, imperilling the internal peace and the safety of Europeans. He could not make armed resistance, but would remain at his post to maintain order and the public security. He must, he said.

leave his fate to the justice of Europe. The Algerian authorities are evidently apprehen ave of some disturbance among the native population. An officer on a surveying expedition was recently murdered in the District of Geryville. Today it is announced that, in order to repress any attempt by Algerian Arabs to take advantage of the Tunisian difficulty for revolt, France has decided to send reinforcements there.

A dispatch from La Calle, Algeria, says that the
Tunisian garrison left Tabarca before the French
force was landed. The troops have occupied the place.
A dispatch from Lisbon says that two Portuguese
men-of-war have started for Tunis.

MISTAKE AND WALLENSTEIN BEATEN. LONDON, April 26.-The Epsom Spring Meeting pened at Epsom to-day. The race for the great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap), two miles and a quarter, was won by A. Briggs's five-years-old bay mare Brown Bess, which led by a head. The second place was secured by Lord Falmouth's four-years-old chestnut colt Apollo, and the third place by P. Lorillard's four-years-old chestnut colt Mistake, which was some distance be hind the second horse. Lord Drogheda's six-years old brown mare Miriam II., the favorite in the betting, was not placed. Eight ran. The betting just before the race was 10 to 1 against Brown Bess, 7 to 1 against Apollo, 7 to 1 against Mistake, and 2 to 1 against Miriam II.

The race for the Great Surrey Handicap, distance five furiongs, also came off, and was won by Mr. Beauchamp's four-years-old bay filly Eastern Empress; Sir J. D. Astley's six-years-old chestnut horse Chevronel came in second, and W. S. Cra wfurd's three-years-old bay colt, by Hermit out of Stray Shot, third. Fifteen ran, including P. Lorillard's four-years-old chestnut colt Wallenstein. The betting just before the race was 5 to 2 against Eastern

Empress, 10 to 1 against Chevronel, and 10 to 1 against Mr. Crawfurd's colt.

The betting in the race for the City and Suburban Handicap, which takes place to-morrow, is 14 to 1 against James R. Keene's three-years-old bay colt Forhall, jockey Whyborn, and 22 to 1 against Pierre Lorillard's three-years-old bay colt Barrett, joekey Barrett. The favorite is W. S. Crawfurd's four-

years-old gray colt Buchanan, against which the bet-ting is 6 to 1. About a score are expected to run.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S FUNERAL. DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT-WREATHS SENT

BY THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCESS OF WALES. LONDON, April 26.-From early this morning until 3 p. m. railway trains left at Wycombe large numpresent at the funeral of Lord Beaconsfield. The weather in the afternoon was rather showery. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince .eopold-the latter bearing a large wreath from the Queen-left Paddington about 1 p. m. The same train took the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hamilton and a number of members of the late Government. The Marquis of Hartington left Paddington somewhat later. Flags were at half-mast, and other signs of mourning were displayed in various towns throughout the country. The crowd at the funeral was somewhat smaller than was expected. Many persons who intended to be present were kept away by the occasional sharp showers of hail. The Princess of Wales sent a wreath. When the burial service was completed all the principal mourners entered the vault and placed wreaths on the coffin and before the yault was closed it was literally filled with flowers.

THE NIHILISTS AND THE CZAR. London, April 26 .- A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says: "Another andacious address to the Czar has been issued by the Nihilists, pointing out that the indiscriminate execution of those con-

LONDON, April 27 .- The correspondent of The Daily News at St. Petersburg, says that the assassination of Alexander II, has caused such a shock to the nervous system of the Empress Marie, that she

is subject to morbid hallucinations and other distressing symptoms night and day.

The Daily News's correspondent at Paris says:
Russia is making great efforts to obtain an extradition treaty from France, and her adhesion to the Conference in reference to the right of asylum. It is believed that the first request will be granted.

that the object of Sir Stafford Northcote's motion THE GREEK PEOPLE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE. LONDON, April 26 .- The Times's correspondent at " Public opinion at Athens favors the acceptance of the position without needless delay. The Hora strongly advocates a tranquil acceptance of the situation, and a return to a state of peace as

A dispatch from Athens says: "King George and Premier Councoundouros are at their country seats to remain until Wednesday. An answer to the Powers will be sent on their return to Athens."

INVESTIGATING THE SULTAN'S DEATH. London, April 26.—A dispatch from Constanti-nople to The Times says: "The secret official inquiry into the death of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz is being actively carried on. Sulciman Pacha, the dethe Conservative side.

Mr. Bradlaugh again advanced to the table and the Speaker asked him to withdraw. Mr. Bradlaugh again advanced to the table and Bagdad in exile, has been summoned here to give

DEATH OF PIERRE ALFRED RAVEL. Paris, April 26 .- Pierre Alfred Ravel, the

vidence in the case."

M. Ravel was born at Bordeaux in 1815. When a young man he went to Paris, where he was engaged at the Vaudeville. Afterward he was connected with the

CANADIAN TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 26 .- McKee Rankin quarrelied last night with O. B. Shepard, manager of the Grand Opera House, and a fight ensued. This morning

MOSTREAL, April 26.-George Stephens, R. B. Angusand the Hon. Donald Smith, of the Pacific Railway sy dicate, have arrived here from England. The Van Arsdallen extradition case was brought to a close to-Van Arsdallen extradition case was brought to a close to-day by Judge Cross giving a judgment against the prisoner, who will be given up to the United States offi-cers. T. F. O'Brien was to-day found guilty of utter-ing a forsed receipt for \$18,000, and was sentenced to five years in the pentientiary. Sr. JOHN, N. B., April 26.—The post office at Frederic

ton was broken into last night, and all the letters, exose in the safe, together with \$40 in stamps were It is conjectured that the loss will prove to be

HALIPAN, April 26.-Henry D. Cleveland, census enumerator for the district of Blandford, left he April 12 to attend a meeting of the enumerators at

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 26, 1881. Contracts have been make to carry 60,000 emigrant

Contracts have been make to carry 60,000 emigrants from Norway and Sweden to Hull, whence they will pro-ceed to Liverpool and thence to America. In the House of Commons this evening a telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, was read, stating that Lerothode, the Basuto chief, is willing to accept his arbitration and place himself unre-servedly in his hands, and that his people would mean-while return to their homes.

BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

Boston, April 26 .- At the annual meeting to-day of the Boston Water Power Company the treasurer reported that the debt of the company had been reduced during the past year \$1,017,885. The liabilities amount to \$2,329,143, and the assets are The treasurer's report was unanimously acecpted. The following persons were elected directors:
Henry M. Whitney, of Brookline; John Brown, of Boston; William B. Brown, of Marblehead; Peter Butter, of
Quiney; Francis B. Wallace, of New-York; James D.
Braman, of Boston; W. C. Whitney, of New-York; clerk
of the corporation, William B. Brown.

ON TRIAL FOR BANK ROBBERY.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26,-The trial of George Carson, charged with aiding in the robbery of the Middletown Bank, was begun in Haddam to-day. It is said that Carson will introduce a New-York barber to swear that he shaved the accused man in New-York on the day of the robbery in Middletown. On the other hand, Mr. Smith, one of the bank officials, testifies posi-tively that Carson was one of the robbers.

THOMAS D. QUINCY'S BEQUESTS.

Boston, April 26 .- Among the bequests of the late Thomas D. Quincy are the following: To the American Bible Society, formed in New-York in 1846, the American Home Missionary Society of New-York, the American Missionary Society of New-York, the American Tract Society of New-York, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$2,000 cach.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 26.—Brakeman Winne was killed, and two other persons injured, by an accident on the Uniter and Delaware Railroad today.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 26.—William Hollinger, of this city, was killed by a train on the New York Central and Hudson River Hailroad this morning. He attempted to "catch" a ride.

MISSING MAN FOUND IN A CREEK.

NORTH BRANCH, N. J., April 26.—The body of aptain J. R. Reynolds, who has been missing since March 5, was found in Kettle Creek yesterday. Reynolds was forence years old.

ty-ave years old.

POST OFFICE ROBBED AT PITTSTON, PENN.

PITTSTON, Penn., April 26.—The post office at this place was entered this meraing by burglars, who broke open the safe and robbed it of a small amount of money, postage stamps, and registered lotters.

AN EX-SHERIFF ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 26.—George H. Boyd was Killed to night by a Nashville and Chattanooga train while coupling cars. He was ex-sheriff of Hambler County, Tenn. He had been in the employ of the company only twelve hours.

A NEW-BORN BABE MURDERED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., April 26.—The body aw bern babe was found on Captain Wall's place, at foundouth yesterday. It had been strangled with the strangled apron. A domestic has been arrested on suspicion of the mother and murderer.

ing the mother and murderer.

HELD ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

AMHERST, Mass., April 26.—The examination of Charles Briggs, who murdered Charles Stetson at a dance in Feham, April 14, took place to-day. The prisoner was bound over for the Grand Jury. He is an inoffensive looking bog of about nineteen or twenty years. about nineteen or twenty years.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION,
GALVESTON, Tex., April 26,—A dispatch to The
News from Blossom Prairie says: B. F. Ackerman, living tea
miles north of that place, while at the house of one of his tenanta yeaserday, was fired apout by four men with Winchester
rifles and scriously wounded in the face, breast and leg.

INJURED-OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED-TRE LOSS LESS THAN \$100,000. A fire broke out about noon yesterday in

Edward C. Smith's box factory, in the extreme eastern part of Brooklyn. The factory was almost entirely destroyed and two neighboring buildings were also burned. One man was burned to death in the factory, and two others, who are missing, are supposed to have met the same fate. Besides these, seventeen men and boys, including two firemen, were more or less injured. Two of these are not expected to recover. The loss by the fire is estimated at

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

less than \$100,000.

The factory was situated at Oakland and Ash-sts., Greenpoint, about two blocks from the Newtown Creek. It was a large building, the upper part being of wood and the lower of brick, and covered more than a block. On the other side of Oakland-ave. is E. Church & Co.'s soda factory, and a few paces to the right stands the Brooklyn Oil Refinery. The box factory, which was three stories in height and afforded employment to about 250 men, contained a large quantity of inflammable material, such as shavings, sawdust and dry timber. On the ground floor in the northeast end were the machine shop and furnace, the latter being continually fed with the chips. A part of this floor was also used for resawing the lumber used in boxmaking. On the second floor smaller boxes were made by hand, while on the top floor larger ones were finished with machinery. A frame sawdusthouse stood on the southeast side of the factory, about fifty feet away. The two buildings were connected by an underground flue, through which the

sawdust was forced by air-pressure. Monday being the pay-day of the factory hands, most of them were tardy in appearing at their posts yesterday morning, and some of those who came ad not entirely recovered from the effects of the previous night's drinking. One of these, George Bloomfield, who worked in the second story, was so intoxicated that his comrades had to help him into the stable on the Ash-st, side of the building, where he soon fell into a sound sleep upon a bed of straw.

At noon, when the foreman and some of the hands went out to their dinner, about 100 of the men renained in the building and ate the food which they had brought with them. While so engaged they suddenly noticed a smell of fire in the direction of the machine-room. It was not more than ten minites past 12 when the first sign of fire became visible, and five minutes later smoke was pouring up the elevator shaft. A panic then seized the inmates of the building, and a general stampede ensued. The men on the top floor were greatly alarmed. A number of them made a rush for the windows and jumped into the street or upon a shed which ran along Oakland-ave., reaching up to the second floor. Several of them were severely injured. Two or three, bowever, managed to grasp the elevator cords and limbed safely down to the bottom. The last man on the top story, an elderly Frenchman, growing desperate, jumped down the shaft and was picked up in an insensible condition.

In the meanwhile an afarm of fire was sent out. and it was quickly followed by a second and a third aharm. Shortly afterward two ambulances were summoned. Before half an hour had elapsed Chief Engineer Nevins, of the Fire Department, and eleven companies from the Eastern and Western Districts were on their way to the scene of the fire. The flames had been rapidly gaining ground, deyouring all within their reach, and the lower part of the building was one vast furnace, E. Church & Co. were not backward in lending aid to subdue the fire. They have a fire extinguishing apparatus, which they immediately applied, and it is due to their efforts largely that the conflagration did not extend at the outset to the neighboring stores of chemical products and the

ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Just as the last of the men rushed out of the facwhy the office door on the Box-st, side, one of them, a driver named Morford, remembered that the boxmaker, Bloomfield, was still in the stable. He at once called the attention of his comrades to the fact, but none of them dared to return to rescue him. Morford then rushed to the door of the stable, although half suffocated by the smoke. He heard Bloomfield crying piteously for help and tried to force open the door,

heard Bloomield crying piteously for help and tried to force open the door. But in vain. A falling log had effectually blockaded the door, and Morford was obliged to relimpnish his effort. When the first two fire companies arrived, under Engineer Ford and Foreman Fanning. Bloomfield's remains were dragged out. The legs and arms were broken off, the head was smashed in and the flesh was burned to a crisp.

The fire caused much excitement in Greenpoint, and thousands of persons hastened to the neighborhood of the burning building. The first reports of the fire were of a startling nature, it being said that scores of employes had been killed. Captain Rhodes, of the Seventh Precinet, arrived shortly after 1 o'clock with all his available men, besides the reserves of the Fith and Sixth Precinets. Efforts were made to keep the increasing crowd at a safe distance from the fire, and a cordon of jodico was drawn around it.

As soon as the flames reached the rafters fears were entertained for the safety of the sawdusthouse, which was filled with sawdust. To prevent this from taking fire two firemen of Engine No. 15 were ordered to post themselves on the roof of the threatened building for the purpose of hoisting the hose. At the same time it was proposed to transfer the sawdust still remaining in the castern part of the factory to the adjoining building. For this purpose a man was sent into the cellar to open the hatchway of the connecting flue. He had hardly done so when a gust of hot air rushed through it into the sawdust house with great force, and what seemed to be an explosion occurred, which tore open one side of the building. The two firemen who were in the act of scaling the hoder were harded violently to the ground and seriously injured, one of them having his jaw and thigh broken, and seven or eight boys, varying in age from nine to fifteen, who had been allowed to stand near by, were severely burned and lacerated. Two of them are said to be beyond recovery. The active ambulance force of the city having arrived

OTHER BUILDINGS IN DANGER.

The wind was blowing slightly from the northeast and only with the greatest difficulty could the row of tenement houses in Oakland-st., and a coopershop belonging to J. Cooper, be saved. Just as the firemen supposed that they had the fire under control the wind changed, and the flames shot up again and soon after the entire building, roof and all, fell in with a loud crash. Fifteen yards from the factory stood an old brick building, called the seventy years ago, and was regarded as a land-mark. It now became a prey of the flames, almost before the immates, what had stubbornly refused to move their furniture at the outbreak of the fire, could vacate the building. Shortly afterward a frame building a few paces away, inhabited by two families, also caught fire and was burned in less than a quarter of an hour. At 6 o'clock the factory hands were mustered and then it was noticed that two men were missing. These were Patrick McLaughlin, who was last seen, shortly after the first alarm, on the second story, and Joseph Brackenbury, a stamper. Diligent search was set on foot for their bodies by the firemen, at well as the uninjured factory hands, and some members of the Greenpoint Freemasons' Lodge and Ohyd Lodge of Oddfellows, to which Brackenbury belonged. American Flag," which was built about

longed.

Not till 8 o'clock was it thought safe to withdraw, any of the engines, one of which (No. 15) had been put completely out of working order. Many of the put completely out of working order. Many of the premen, besides the two mentioned, were more of themen, besides the two mentioned, were more of themen, besides the two mentioned, were more of thementions in the breast by a victous horse, and anothes having his trousers burned off his legs.

The losses sustained by the owners of the factory could not be very accurately ascertained. Supercould not be very accurately ascertained.